



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Conditions at Rio Grande City—Antimosquito work—Measles.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, as follows:

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., August 20, 1904.

Week ended August 19, 1904. Passengers inspected at ferry, 63; two of these came from the railroad grading camps and one from Cerralvo, in the State of Nuevo Leon, the latter being detained in Camargo for two days to insure his being out of Monterey territory for five days.

Inspected 324 premises, 464 water barrels, 13 of which contained wiggler and were promptly oiled; the warning given to the owners that water containers must be maintained in a cleanly condition has had good effect.

Inspected 8 cisterns, none of which contained wiggler. Cisterns are being screened and properly protected.

I have discovered one case of slow fever, that is, continued malarial fever; the patient has been screened and is convalescent.

There are cases of measles in various parts of the town, and I am told that there are also some cases in Camargo. I have seen three of the cases here.

Mortality in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of August 22: Deaths in New Laredo: August 9, tuberculosis; August 11, tuberculosis; August 14, tuberculosis; August 19, hemorrhage; August 20, entero-colitis.

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.*Inspection at Nogales, Ariz.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gustetter reports as follows: Week ended August 20, 1904. Passengers inspected, 181; immigrants inspected, 38; immigrants deported, 9.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hume reports as follows:

	Week ended August 20.
Persons inspected	226
Persons held	^a 1
Pullman cars fumigated	7

^a From Tampico.

Inspected on footbridge 3,278 persons.

Bags of linen fumigated, 21. Persons returned by State: By train, 4; by bridge, 21.